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By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg—One Week Daily without Sunday: 100 N. Main Street, Richmond, Va.  
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WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1912.

# DON'T RESIGN, MAYOR RICHARDSON.

If qualification for the position were the only issue involved, the appointment of Mayor Richardson to the judgeship of the Municipal Court would receive general approval, but his duty to the people of Richmond is paramount to his personal desire. He should decline the honor, and by so doing, he would avoid all questions as to the propriety of his accepting a nomination as to which the Richmond bar was not consulted.

Public office is a public trust, and a public officer is a public trustee. There are times and cases when such a trustee cannot resign his trust to another without violating his public duty, and the present instance is one of them. Mayor Richardson has just been re-elected for a term of four years. That people chose him shortly before a new term of city government was to be put into operation, a fact which Mayor Richardson advanced and with which he is in sympathy. To the fact that such a government shall be constituted, the Administrative Board, the City Council and the Mayor must work in sympathy and harmony, for any one of the three departments can effectively check what the other two may attempt to do in or against the interest of the city. If Mayor Richardson were to resign, his successor would be elected by the present City Council, a body which contains a substantial number of men who not only are opposed to the new form of government, but who fought with all their might against its creation. It is possible, then, that Mayor Richardson's successor might be a man who would completely obstruct the beneficial administration of the city's affairs under the new order. The Mayor's successor would remain in office for two years, and in that time he could not only check the progress of the city, but also turn the people against the new form of administration. The resignation of the Mayor would again open the door of opportunity to those obstructors who have so bitterly antagonized progressive government in Richmond.

In accepting the office which he now holds, Mayor Richardson entered into an obligation with the people of this city to continue as their executive until the expiration of his term. The municipal situation in municipal affairs makes his continuance in office imperative. He should not resign.

# THE SUCCESS OF POSTAL SAVINGS.

The brief history of the operation of the United States postal savings bank system is most interesting. The first branch was opened something over a year and a half ago, January 2, 1911. From a while only one office was allocated to each State, but by the end of the year, the experimental stations were conducted so successfully that the system was extended to all of the presidential post-offices throughout the country. They number 7,500. Later the number of branch banks was run up to 11,111. Now 1,000 new offices are established every month. There are 40,000 fourth-class money order offices to which the postal savings bank system will be extended. In cities where only the main offices have up to this time received savings deposits, the subscriptions are being equipped for the work. The purpose is to bring practically every post-office in the nation, no matter how small or how remote, under the system.

The deposits in these banks at the end of the first month amounted to \$20,232. In half a year they had increased to \$779,319. At the end of the first year they jumped to \$12,000,000. At the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, these deposits contained about \$20,000,000. Of course, that is not much compared with the deposits in the private savings banks of the country. The total savings bank deposits of the United States amount to more than \$1,000,000,000. The postal savings bank deposits of our nation are very small, but in comparison with those of some of the European countries. In Great Britain they amount to more than \$100,000,000. In France to almost \$200,000,000. In Italy, to nearly that much. A number of countries have two, three and four times the present postal deposits of the United States. Germany's general savings bank deposits are next to those of the United States, exceeding them and one-third billions.

It will be remembered that the prediction was freely made at the time of the introduction of the postal savings bank system in this country, that it would prove detrimental to general savings banks. As far as can be ascertained, that prediction has not been verified. The deposits in private savings banks since the postal system was started show the usual percentage of increase. It is believed that the postal system draws money out of hiding places and will ultimately spread the savings bank idea so widely that gen-

eral savings banks will be benefited. The system will eventually add general banking, and it is already increasing thrift and industry on the part of the people.

# THE SOUTH TRIUMPHANT.

Fair words from strangers mean more than the praises of friends and kindred. They are wrung from the cold conviction of fact and not born in rosy partisanship or fond self-delusion. It is a great pleasure, therefore, to read in the press of other sections glowing commendations of what the South has accomplished. This is not because we look elsewhere for the assurance of victory, but because it shows how our own faith is answered elsewhere. In an editorial on "Industrial Growth in the Southern States," the New York Times points out that the prosperity and wealth of the new South is not due to the kindly philanthropy of Northern millionaires, but to the indomitable energy and courage of her own people. In speaking of the "absolute genius of their recovery from conditions that would have caused a less self-reliant people to despair," it epitomizes the history of forty years in these few words:

"The industrial developments in the South, the abandoned desolation, the ruins vanished in a night, the best men of the South dead on the field of battle and dead with honor, its civilization gone, its labor system destroyed, its affairs administered by strangers and aliens, these appeared to be no prospect of a revival of its industries. Ten times richer now in all the material things which go to make a people great and powerful, and richer because it has nothing of heart or hope, the South is now the richest and fairest land in all this great country, and is growing richer and more self-dependent every day and year. The greater part of this work of true reconstruction has been done by the people of the South themselves, and this can be said, and is said, without disparagement of the noble work of its sympathizers, but it is said because it ought to be said, in justice to a struggling and triumphant people of our own country."

This is very just and very true. But it falls to show that the final genius of the South is for constructive leadership in the nobler fields of human society rather than in the temporary achievements of a material prosperity. It falls to announce that the energy and faith that has rebuilt the fabric of material wealth are the fundamentals of spiritual achievements that shall mean more to the nation than opulence. The former wealth of the South was but a basis for statesmanship, culture, letters and all the splendid adornments of a gracious and kindly society. The South will not be content with mere riches. Her great gift will not be money. In the end, she will contribute to the beautiful spirit of her people; and this will be the lasting memorial of her greatness.

# A PLEA FOR CONSTITUTIONAL MORALITY.

In June last, William D. Guthrie, Professor of Law at Columbia University, and a widely known writer on political and legal topics, delivered an address before the Pennsylvania Bar Association on "Constitutional Morality." The address, the title and text of which Professor Guthrie stated, were taken from "Grote's History of Greece," in which that historian, reviewing the state of Athenian democracy in the age of Kleisthenes, points out that it became necessary at that time to create in the multitude, and through them, force upon the leading men the rare and difficult sentiment which he termed "constitutional morality." It is printed in the current number of the North American Review.

Defending the proposition that whoever has pondered the history of Athens well knows that the Grecian democracy was ultimately overthrown, not by the appeals of conquerors, but through disregard of constitutional morality by her own citizens. Professor Guthrie shows how similar disregard has been manifesting itself and is growing among our own people. In general illustration he notes that on all sides we encounter impatience with constitutional restraints evidencing itself in many forms and under many pretenses, and particularly with the action of the courts in protecting the individual and the minority against unconstitutional enactments favoring one class at the expense of another. However worded, and however couched under professions of social reform or social justice, says Professor Guthrie, the underlying spirit in many instances is impatience with any rule of law. That is an undeniable truth.

In specific illustration he cites the most fallacious and dangerous of all the doctrines, that which is embraced in the plea of the demagogue, that the people are infallible and can do no wrong; that their cry must be taken as the voice of God, and that whatever they say at any time seems to be the will of the majority, however ignorant and prejudiced, must be accepted as gospel. Other support of his contention, that constitutional morality is being disregarded, he finds in such movements as that for the recall of judges and judicial decisions, and in the increasing trend on the part of legislatures and executives to abdicate the consideration of constitutional questions and leave them to the courts, thus casting upon the judges the sole responsibility and frequently the odium and unpopularity of enforcing constitutional restraints.

Professor Guthrie does not hold that the judicial department is to be above criticism, or is to be deemed so sacrosanct that we must bow and submit in silence to whatever the courts declare to be the law without the right of challenge, criticism or censure. On the contrary, he would encourage the full discussion of judicial decisions in constitutional cases in order that thereby constitutional principles may

be explained and the necessity for the observance of constitutional morality be brought home to the people. The address is throughout, a timely, earnest and impressive appeal for a conservatism that is in no wise repugnant to progressiveness and true popular government, attained by constitutional methods, an enlightened concept of what changes would entail, and regard for constitutional morality, by education the masses on the last. The concluding paragraph of the address, which antagonizes the assertion that it is almost impossible to secure reforms by State and Federal constitutional amendments, when such reforms have been thoroughly digested, and are ardently desired by the people, reads:

"It is the duty of lawyers worthy of the profession, not merely to defend against unjust guarantees before the courts for individual clients, but to teach the people in season and out of season to value and respect the constitutional rights of others; to value and respect the moral principles embodied in our constitutions; to value and respect the rights of person and property; to respect and cherish the institutions we have inherited. What higher duty could engage us than to teach its sacredness and its permanence. In the lofty phrase of the Roman advocate, its sanctity, and to teach to all classes the virtue of self-restraint and respect for the rights of others, without which there can be no true constitutional morality."

These words might well be inscribed on the lintels and the doorposts of every lawyer in the land, and as well upon the lintels and the doorposts of every publicist and political leader who holds duty to the masses and the country above his personal political ambition and interests. They differentiate the constructive mission of the statesman from the destructive aim and ends of the self-seeking demagogue, the man who would unskillfully and safely build for the common weal, and counts accomplishment the highest honor and reward, from the man who would selfishly and recklessly tear down for his own individual gain whether in pelf or power.

# BUREAU OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The bill now before Congress providing for a reorganization of the Department of Commerce and Labor will probably become a law during the present session. It has many good features, chief among which is the provision for combining the present Bureau of Statistics and the Bureau of Manufactures into a new bureau entitled the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. As the outcome of this consolidation it is expected that greater efforts will be made towards the development of domestic and foreign trade opportunities. Statistics relative to market and commercial conditions, it is also thought, will be placed on a basis where they will be of greater value to American business men. These objects are of special interest to the Southern States because of the prospects which they afford for a better development of our internal trade and of markets abroad for the products of our farms and mills.

From a political standpoint, one of the most significant features of the proposed merger is the provision authorizing the new bureau to collect and make public facts relative to the tariff. Obviously, such a method for a scientific study of the tariff is greatly superior to the present Republican idea of a Tariff Board or Commission. It removes the direct control of tariff investigations from the President or Congress, and effectually precludes the possibility of making such studies the object of political intrigue and manipulation. With the establishment of a division of tariff research in the new bureau, we could expect to have an unbiased and economical development of facts which could be used for intelligent legislation. In this and other respects the new bureau marks a distinct advance in commercial and industrial legislation and should have the full support of manufacturing and mercantile interests.

Roosevelt and Cole Blease say that they resemble Lincoln. Those who say they are like the same thing must be like each other.

Now is the time for Dr. Cook to head a fourth party.

The electoral college has no yell or football team, but it can make a big noise, anyway.

Kermit Roosevelt has gone to Brazil to go into the railroad business, and to escape being lionized.

When Wilson is elected we'll have good old-fashioned Virginia butter-milk on the White House table once more.

The Valley Virginian, which criticizes us for criticizing Cole Blease, will note that a traveling man in Atlanta who declared that Cole is the greatest man in the world, was arrested and pronounced insane.

A Paris doctor has discovered that an actor can be cured of stage fright by the insertion of a red-hot poker in his nose. But the actors will probably adopt the simpler expedient of getting off the stage.

The candidates for the Administrative Board might tell exactly what they expect to do for Richmond, instead of being so eager to discover what Richmond is going to do for them.

Nature favors can profitably spend some time investigating how one Bull Moose constitutes a herd.

It has gotten so that even when the West turns a balloon loose it heads straight for Virginia.

# On the Spur of the Moment.

By Roy K. Moulton.

In a Nutschell.  
 The Initiative:  
 Taking the train to Reno.  
 The Referendum:  
 Putting the matter up to the judge.  
 The Recall:  
 Marriage called off by the court.

It is Certainly a Scram.  
 When a newspaper man gets married and says: "With all my worldly goods I thee endow."  
 When the father of the young hopeful starts in to explain now it is just for the father to do certain things and wrong for the kid to do them.

When two women get to quarreling as to which shall have the privilege of paying street car fare and neither one opens her purse.  
 When a \$1,000 a year initiative gets up and tells an audience of substantial business men how to succeed in life.

When a lady who has never seen anything but "Kiss Lynn" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" reads a paper before the club on "The Trend of the Modern Drama."

When a man passes a millinery store window with his wife and tries to engage her in an absorbing conversation on the political situation.

The Cabinet of the Future.  
 And then, again, when the suffragists assume control of things in this country and we have a woman President we may perhaps expect to see a Cabinet made of the following:

Secretary of Military.  
 Secretary of Social Functions.  
 Secretary of the Drama.  
 Secretary of Elderly.  
 Secretary of Cosmetics and Manicuring.  
 Secretary of Bridge Whist.  
 Secretary of Psychical Research.  
 Ethical Culture General.  
 Secretary of Music and Art.  
 Sociological Problem General.

According to Uncle Abner.  
 When a friend tells you something unpleasant it is always "for your own good."

There never was a time in the history of this country when there wasn't something wrong with the tariff.  
 When a fellow gets old enough to know better it is too late for him to take advantage of it.

If all of a person's troubles really happened he would never live to be old enough to vote.  
 Lem Purdy says any fellow who wears a collar and necktie on week days is a dude and will bear watching.

There ain't nothin' colder in this world than a pair of clipper when a barber slaps 'em on the back of your neck.  
 The greatest thing that can happen to any cat is some day to have his internal economy stretched on a Stradivarius violin.

It doesn't matter much who's elected. It is always a grand victory for the common people temporarily.  
 And say the common people seem to be getting more common right along.

One-cent postage is gold to make it a lot easier for the chumps who want to write love letters.  
 There ain't no woman who looks as good at a clock in the morning as she does at a clock in the evening.

Elmer Jones, of our village, gave away nine engagements rings last year and didn't succeed in getting one of them back. It is certain Elmer must stay single than it would to support a wife.

There's a Difference.  
 There's a vast difference between heredity and environment.  
 When a young man goes out into the world and makes good and brings home tales of long range, boys and girls for his parents and becomes a famous man, the parents claim it is due to heredity.

When a young man goes out in the world and makes a failure and finally comes home to live with the parents, a sort of pitiful good-for-nothing the parents believe that it is a pure case of environment, and that there is no such thing as heredity.

Crime and Insanity.  
 To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
 Sir—Your very much struck with your editorial in The Times-Dispatch of July 27 on the Thaw case. I think should read that editorial. It was certainly to the point as to the insanity question.

Your editorial of the 29th instant food for me a wonderful meal. I think as well as hundreds of others in this State, that lots of murder cases in Virginia go according to the views of newspapers and public sentiment.

The case of the woman recently tried for murdering her husband for murdering her child about seven or eight years ago. I think as well as hundreds of others in this State, that lots of murder cases in Virginia go according to the views of newspapers and public sentiment.

Years truly,  
 WALTER WHATELY,  
 Secretary Virginia State Horticultural Society.  
 Crozet, Va., July 29, 1912.

In Praise of Petersburg Hospital.  
 To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
 Sir—Will you please give me space in your honored columns to give expressions of praise and admiration through experience and gratitude for one of the grandest institutions in the State.

Too much cannot be said regarding the ministerial good works of this noble institution. The quotation, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," seems verified. The kind people, skillful doctors strictly attend to their different duties. And as for the nurses, I heard them as an angel band fitting from room to room, ever ministering gently and willingly to the needs of the suffering ones.

The head nurse, with her sweet smiles and greetings as she enters the sick room, adds much to the comfort and encouragement of a sufferer.

Friends, when you get sick go to the Petersburg Hospital.  
 MRS. J. T. EDMUNDS,  
 Petersburg, Va., July 29, 1912.

# Voice of the People

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# Abbe Martin

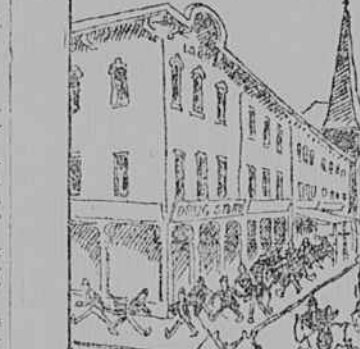


# HAVE YOU EVER NOTICED—

By John T. McCutcheon.

(Copyright, 1912, By John T. McCutcheon.)

—That when you left the old home town, years ago, it seemed like this—



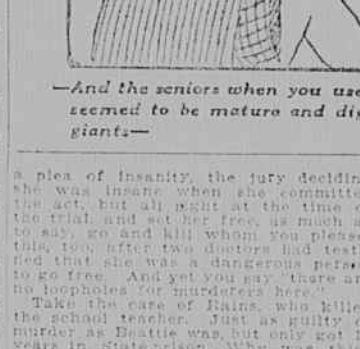
—Yet now, when you go back for a visit, it seems to have flattened out and there seems to be so much more room above the houses.



—And when you go back home after years of absence, and wonder if the girl you used to like so well is still as pretty as ever—



—And the seniors when you used to go to college seemed to be mature and dignified intellectual giants—



—Yet now the present day seniors all look so young. Have you ever noticed it?

# CHICAGO MECCA OF PROGRESSIVES

Many Reservations Are Made for Delegations to Roosevelt's Convention.

Chicago, July 30.—Reservations for delegations from nineteen States to the national progressive convention were made today at downtown hotels and progressive leaders announced that before Saturday every State in the Union will have been heard from. At the same time, members of the committee in charge of the convention arrangements stated that the total number of delegates would amount to about 25,000, if it did not reach a higher figure. Pennsylvania progressives telegraphed that they would bring a delegation of 100. Reservations were made for 150 from New York, seventy from Massachusetts, thirty-six from Alabama, thirty from Maryland, forty-eight from Tennessee and forty from Virginia.

Launched in Minnesota. The third party in Minnesota was launched today without a discordant note. The convention in which every congressional district was represented, practically steered clear of State politics, confining itself to speechmaking, lauding Colonel Roosevelt, adopting resolutions, choosing delegates and after notes to the national convention at Chicago and presidential elections.

There was a landslide from the Taft electoral ticket nominated last May to the Roosevelt ticket named today. John Runkquist of Duluth, representing the Ninth District, being the only one remaining, all of the others having resigned.

At a recent meeting of the presidential electors nominated at the Republican State Convention, all of the electors nominated at that time resigned with the exception of Mr. Runkquist.

Hugh T. Halbert, of St. Paul, first brought the convention to its feet by linking the name of Colonel Roosevelt with that of Lincoln and comparing the birth of the new party with that of the Republican party.

The platform adopted indorses the direct primary, election of United States Senators by direct vote, repudiates President Taft and the National Republican Convention, favors forming a national progressive party, and insists on the adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall in the party platform.

Chosen to Death. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) A Bristol, Va., July 30.—Charles Hays, forty-five years old, a member of a local transfer company, choked to death suddenly this afternoon when a roller which had developed on his throat in the last few months became wedged under the collarbone, closing the windpipe. He fell as a struggle for breath and was hurried to a surgeon. An incision was made in the throat and a tube inserted, but he was dead before an air passage could be forced. Local physicians pronounced it an unusual death.

Makes Address at Oxford. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Oxford, N. C., July 30.—Governor W. W. Kitchen made a political address here today before about 500 people. The senatorial race is warming up to fever heat in Granville county.

Summer Normal Closes. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Harrisonburg, Va., July 30.—The first term of the Summer Normal School closed today, and most of the students are leaving for their homes. The attendance was 460. The first session in 1910 enrolled only 207.

Queries & Answers. Various. Please give me the address of some law school in Virginia (teaching by correspondence). What is the legal time for a post-office to close in this State? Will you print the words to the song, "Silver Threads Among the Gold"? Three men divide a crop so that one gets a third, one a fourth

and one a fifth. What is share of each if the crop sell for \$60?

There is no such school. No time for opening of closing is specified by law. The requirement is that the office be open during the usual business hours of the community. We should not care to give space to it, but should be pleased to forward copy to you if some reader will be good enough to send it. The fractional parts you give do not make the whole. Hence, the \$60 must be divided into parts proportional to the fractions given. Reducing to forms with same denominator and using the numerators for the proportion, they will show that \$60 is to be divided into three parts proportioned as 20:15:13. Hence, 20:47 of \$60, 15:47 of \$60 and 13:47 of \$60 will be the required parts.

Week of Month. Please, give me a simple rule for computing the salary by the month from the weekly salary. E. D. E. Add one-third of one week's salary to the sum of four week's salary and you will get the month's salary.

Youth Shoots Himself. Linwood Bishop May Die of Self-Inflicted Wounds. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Warrenton, Va., July 30.—Linwood Bishop, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Ernest Bishop, of Warrenton, shot himself through the head at his home here at an early hour today with a .35-caliber revolver. The young man, attended by Dr. E. W. Marsh and M. G. Douglas, was taken to Providence Hospital in Washington on an early train.

No reason is known by the family or associates of the young man why he should attempt to take his own life, and the shooting is believed to have been accidental. He was about sixteen years of age. He was called several times to breakfast and when no response was given his father went to his room and found the young man lying across the bed with blood freely.

Mr. Bishop is one of the leading merchants of Warrenton and a director of the People's National Bank.

Terribly Injured by Train. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Spencer, N. C., July 30.—A stranger, who was here as John Edwards, and claimed England as his home, was seriously, if not fatally, injured by being struck by a work train near Spencer late this afternoon.

He was walking south on the main line when the train, making good speed and running backwards, struck him, knocking him down an embankment. Both legs and one arm were broken and other injuries were sustained. In a half-conscious condition he was brought to Spencer, and later removed to a Salisbury hospital. He said he had today before New York or New Orleans. He is about seventy-five years old.

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